

¹ Lancaster Journal, Friday, January 16th, 1829.

² In a letter, dated Lancaster, Pa., January 14th, 1829, and addressed to John Reynolds, editor of the Lancaster Journal, Major John Getz stated that he was present at the meeting of the mechanics of the city, but that he withdrew after the object of the meeting had been stated. His name was used without his consent as one of the committee to draft and report resolutions.

³ Lancaster Journal, Friday, February 13th, 1829.

⁴ Lancaster Journal, Friday, July 10th, 1829.

⁵ Lancaster Journal, Friday, January 8th, 1830.

Celebration in Lancaster on the Acquisition of Louisiana

By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER

THE Intelligencer and Weekly Advertiser of Tuesday, May 1st, 1804, contained an announcement that May 12th was suggested as a national festival. On that day citizens of Lancaster borough proposed to celebrate the purchase of Louisiana. Those who considered the event highly beneficial to America and honorable to Jefferson's administration, and who were disposed to join in the celebration on that day, were requested to meet at the tavern of Leonard Eichholtz on Tuesday, May 1st, to make the necessary arrangements.

The succeeding issue of The Intelligencer informed the public, that, agreeably to public notice, a number of citizens had assembled at the place and time indicated and had unanimously agreed to dine together on the afternoon of the day selected. Subscription papers were placed in public houses of the borough, and all who desired to join in the festivity were invited to subscribe.

On Saturday, May 12th, 1804, about forty gentlemen assembled at Major John Bausman's tavern, on East King street, to celebrate the purchase of Louisiana. Most of the officers of the state government who resided in the borough were present. Col. Timothy Matlack was appointed president, and Christopher Mayer vice-president. After dinner seventeen toasts were drunk, the first of which was as follows:

"Thomas Jefferson, our President. His love of peace led to the richest Purchase that ever passed from Man to Man, or from Nation to Nation. May his example be followed by Kings and Princes!"

Volunteer toasts were offered by Timothy Matlack, Chris-

topher Mayer, Mr. Boyd, Mr. A. Wilson, Mr. Clendenin, Mr. Cochran and Major John Light. The festivity ended with a volunteer toast by the president, Col. Matlack, as follows:

"May some great occasion, interesting as the present, soon call us together again; and may we then spend another day in harmony, friendship and festivity, as we have spent this day!"

The *Intelligencer and Weekly Advertiser* of Tuesday, May 15th, 1804, stated: "The company then separated, in perfect good will to each other."

A Jackson Pole at Reamstown

By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER

IN the autumn of 1828, Andrew Jackson, the hero of the battle of New Orleans, was elected President of the United States.

Hickory poles in his honor were erected in many places in Lancaster county. Mrs. Anne Royall, America's pioneer woman journalist and at that time doubtless one of the most widely known women in the country, was in Lancaster city during Jackson's political campaign. She wrote:

"As I drove into the principal street I was not a little amused at a large body of men singing Jackson's March, and dragging a great hickory tree, large enough for a mast for a 74 gun frigate. I waved my handkerchief to a uniform company, and was cheered down the street to the tavern. In the evening several called to see me and learn who I was. We passed several of these trees on the way, with green boughs on the top." ¹

In Reamstown, Lancaster county, Pa., on the day following Christmas, an unusually fine hickory pole was erected. It was higher than any similar pole in this part of the state, if we are to believe a statement in the *Lancaster Intelligencer* of Tuesday, December 30th, 1828, which was as follows:

"The young men of Cocalico, for amusement, on the second day of Christmas, raised a splendid hickory pole in Reamstown, which exceeds in height any one we have yet heard of, being 135 feet above ground, and about seven feet set down in the earth. About eighty feet from the ground is a handsome eagle, which swings in a light iron frame, made to turn with the wind. About thirty feet higher up is a beautiful display of General Jackson and the British army at New Orleans. The young men of Reamstown are entitled to much credit for this evidence of mechanical genius. The soldiers are carved out of wood, and placed on a large wheel. General Jackson is on horseback, and, with his hickory boys, is